

The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11925.]

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1798.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 24, will be presented,

A Comic Opera, called

INCLE AND YARICO;

Inkle, Mr. WOODS;

Sir Christopher, Mr. KEMBLE;

Yarico, Mrs. KEMBLE.

To which will be added

A FARCE, called

WAYS AND MEANS; OR, A TRIP TO DOVER.

Wm. David Dunder, Mr. LEE LEWES.

By desire of the Right Hon. LORD VISCOUNT DUNCAN,

On MONDAY, Feb. 26, will be presented,

A Comedy called

THE ROAD TO RUIN,

WITH

THE AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Between the Play and Farce,

A MONOLOGUE, by Mr. LEE LEWES.

Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes to be taken at the box-office of the Theatre-Royal.

MR URBANI

BEGS leave to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, his Friends, and the Public, That his

CONCERT

Is fixed for FRIDAY the 23d of FEBRUARY,

AT THE THEATRE-ROYAL.

PLAN OF THE CONCERT.

ACT I.

PLEYEL.

Grand Overture, Mr COOKE.

Song "There's Silver'd Water" Mr SCHEIKY.

Concerto on the Violoncello, Mr URBANI.

Indian Military Song, Mrs CORRI.

Bravura Song, Mrs CORRI.

By Particular Desire, Mr URBANI.

"The Last Time I came o'er the Morn" Mr URBANI.

The favorite Scene Duet, "Loving's Bough," Mr URBANI, and Mrs CORRI.

ACT II.

COOKE.

Solo Concerto on the Violin, Mr STABYLIN.

Solo Song "To the Moon" Mr URBANI.

Song, Mrs CORRI.

By Particular Desire, "Will thou be my Darling?" Mr URBANI.

Italian Duet, "Ombretto Furletto" Mr URBANI, and Mrs CORRI.

Grand Overture "From Mentre Raci," Mr URBANI.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be had at the Box Office,

Mr URBANI's, Carrubber's Close, and at the Music Shops.

Put and Boxes 3s.—Galleries 2s.

Gates to open at six, and to begin at seven o'clock.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION

FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

At a respectable Meeting of NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, INHABITANTS OF EDINBURGH and the Neighbourhood, convened on a short notice by the Lord Provost of the City, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting and promoting a general plan in Scotland of Voluntary Contribution to Government (the LOAN PROVOST in the Chair) it was unanimously resolved—

That, contending, as we now are, for the preservation of our national independence—our religion—our liberties—our domestic and individual comforts, and for our very existence—every Briton is called upon, by every consideration of honour, of duty, and of interest, to come forward with alacrity and zeal, in contributing pecuniary aid for the defence of his native country, and for the security of all that is valuable or dear to men.

That, whilst we contemplate the efforts which our enemies are now making—whilst we see them straining every nerve, and calling for voluntary contributions for the avowed purpose of enabling them to attempt an invasion of this island—we are confident that their measures can produce no other effect than to rouse the spirit and courage of our countrymen, and to prompt every individual cheerfully and voluntarily to make such sacrifices and exertions, as will fully secure to us the enjoyment of those invaluable blessings which have been handed down to us by four ancestors, and which we are bound to transmit inviolate to our posterity.

That, impressed with a strong sense of these powerful considerations, this Meeting will, by every exertion, endeavour to carry into execution a plan for a GENERAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION IN SCOTLAND; and will, for that purpose, immediately cause a subscription paper to be opened in Edinburgh, and transmit copies of it to all Corporate and Public Bodies in Scotland, to the Magistrates of the several towns, the Lord Lieutenants and Sheriffs of the different counties, and to the Ministers of each parish—in order that the inhabitants of this country, of all ranks and stations (renouncing and sacrificing all party distinctions and considerations) may, in the hour of danger, cordially unite in one common cause.

And the following form of a Subscription Paper having been considered, was approved of, and adopted by the Meeting:—

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, considering the present critical situation of our country, in which calls for the united and strenuous exertions of all ranks and orders of men to furnish every aid in their power towards its defence and safety; convinced as we are, that it is equally the interest and the duty of every person in the kingdom, to contribute a larger portion of his income and his circumstances will permit, towards the security of everything valuable in property or dear in existence; and seeing that it would be a reproach to our character as men and as Britons, if visible our enemies are making exertions and sacrifices to aid their projected plan of an invasion of this country, the seal for our self-defence, and our ardour in the cause of humanity, should be less effective than the enthusiasm which our enemies have manifested in their plans for our destruction—DO THEREFORE, in our just sense of the force of those strong and virtuous motives, hereby agree to contribute a voluntary aid towards the support of Government, and the present exigencies of the State, by the payment of the sum annexed to our respective subscriptions, in one or more instalments, as we may find most suitable; the last of which it is agreed, shall not be later than the 1st of December next; the money to be paid to some of the Banks or Banking Companies in Edinburgh, or in other towns in Scotland, as may be most convenient for the subscribers.

N.B.—Each person to specify when he subscribes, whether the sum he subscribes is over and above all taxes and public burdens, or if it include the contribution imposed by the act of the 12th January 1798, commonly called the Affected Tax Act—it being understood, that it shall only include the additional assessment imposed by that statute, but shall not include the former affected taxes or any other taxes.

It was also resolved, That it be recommended to those who subscribe a sum, including their additional assessment under the late act, either to cause their Banker to remit their money to the Bank of England, and to obtain from them the receipt required by the act, or to pay what they calculate to be the surplus above the new assessment as soon as convenient, and retain the amount of their assessment till called for by the Collectors.

The Meeting further resolved, That an Address to the Inhabitants of Scotland should be prepared and circulated; and for this purpose, as well as for carrying the measures now agreed upon into execution, a Committee was appointed.

A letter was produced to the Meeting, from his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Lieutenant of the County, who was necessarily absent, signifying that he was to subscribe the sum of Six thousand Pounds, including what was to be paid by him of taxes imposed by the act of Parliament passed on the 12th of January 1798, for raising a part of the supplies within the year.

Other members of the Meeting declared their intention to be to contribute a fifth of their whole annual income, before

of a tenth of their income, to which, by that statute, their assessment might be restricted.

The Meeting appointed their Resolutions to be signed by their Plaques, and inserted in the newspapers.

(Signed) THOMAS ELDER, Preses.

Edinburgh, Feby. 3, 1798.]

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS CONTINUED FROM THE MERCURY OF THE 15th Inst.

Including Over
the News and above
all Taxes.

Total of former Subscriptions L. 14,440 20,151 33

Colonel Riddell 10 0

Dr Andrew Duncan 21 0

Dr Andrew Duncan, jun. 10 10

Thomas Renay, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. 10 10

Mr James Cartrac, merchant, R. E. V. 10 10

Mr Alex. Bell, late merchant, Edinburgh 2 2

The Lord President L. 100 0

The Lord Justice Clerk 100 0

The Lord Chief Baron 600 0

Mr Archibald Hume, General Post-Office, R. E. V. 5 5

Mr David Ramsay, printer, Edinburgh 30 0

Mr James Lyle, Courant-Office 2 2

Miss Mason and Thomson, merchants 42 0

Claud Bolwell, Esq. advocate 200 0

Rev. Ms Thomas S. Jones 10 10

A Pearson, Esq. joint Secretary of Excise 200 0

Joseph Hume, Esq. of Ninewells 200 0

Van Harthorn, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. 32 10

Charles Selkirk, Esq. accomptant, W. S. R. E. V. 31 10

J. Wolfe Murray, Esq. advocate, R. E. V. 31 10

James Glasford, Esq. advocate, R. E. V. 42 0

Rev. Dr Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, R. E. V. 100 0

William Tait, Esq. M. P. 200 0

Rev. Dr Mackintosh, one of the ministers of Edinburgh 50 0

James Baillie, Esq. George's Street 15 15

Governor Houlton of Clermont 5 5

Mr D. Paterson, insurance-broker, R. E. V. 100 0

Mr John Bennett, surgeon 50 0

The Hon. Charles Napier of Merchistonhall 15 15

The Hon. Mrs Napier of Merchistonhall 5 5

Mrs Napier ditto 1 2

Mrs Agnes Dundas Napier ditto 1 2

Mrs Christian Graham Napier ditto 1 2

Mr Charles Napier ditto 1 2

Mr Thomas Erskine Napier ditto 1 2

Rev. Dr Blair 100 0

Dr Hill, Professor of Humanity 50 0

Lord Dunfermline 300 0

Charles Innes, Esq. W. S. 50 10

Patrick Rusell, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. 10 10

Mr Alexander Brown, Keeper of the Advocacy Library 10 10

The Incorporation of Bakers 105 0

Mr D. Geddes, Deputy Auditor of Excise 105 0

Sir Robert Abercromby, annually during the war 105 0

The Society of Solicitors at Law, Edinburgh 105 0

Capt. Anstruther, R. E. V. 150 0

Rev. Dr Robert Walker, one of the ministers of Canongate, R. E. V. 53 10

Mr Alexander Gardner, jeweller and Ally Master 15 0

Rev. Dr Grievs, annually during the war, being the amount of his salary as one of the King's Chaplains 47 0

Mrs Spalding, Mint 10 0

Mr James Walker, wine-merchant, R. E. V. 23 0

Mr Thomas Armstrong, copper-smith, R. E. V. 25 0

Mr John Wood, Excise office, R. E. V. artillery 200 0

Hugh Mair, Esq. Hanover Street 31 10

David Rusell, Esq. accomptant 40 0

James White, Esq. St. David's Street 40 0

Mr Niel McVicar, merchant 25 0

Mr Archibald Gibson, R. E. V. merchant, annually during the war 30 10

Mr Kick Williamson, writer, R. E. V. 100 0

Rear-Admiral Graeme 210 0

Lord Monboddo 200 0

Mr J. Harvie Christie, Castle Street, R. E. V. 10 10

Mr William Hall, merchant, Edinburgh 50 0

Mr William Scott, Chelmsford Court 21 0

Mr A. and J. Mackinlay, merchants 31 10

Capt. J. Forbes Drummond, R. N. 15 15

Mr Robert Anderson, merchant 100 0

Dr. Thomas Charles Hope, R. E. V. 100 0

James Thomson, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. 56 0

Arch. Campbell, Esq. younger of Succoth, advocate, R. E. V. 50 0

Crawford Tait, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. 150 0

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At the Court at St James's, the 14th of February 1798.

P R E S E N T.

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.
HIS Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Honourable John Earl of Welfordland, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him; and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable William Wentworth Earl Fitzwilliam to be Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the county of York, and of the city of York and county of the same; his Lordship this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 17. 1798.

The King has been pleased to appoint Philip Earl of Chesterfield to be Master of Horse to His Majesty.

The King has been pleased to appoint George Earl of Leicester, and William Lord Auckland, to be his Majesty's Postmasters General.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Feb. 17. 1798.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral KINGSMILL, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the coast of Ireland, to EVAN NEPHER, Esq. dated at Cork the 9th instant.

I REQUEST you will lay before their Lordships the accompanying letter to me from Lord A. Beauclerk, giving an account of his having captured and brought in here Le Mars, of Nantes, a new coppered ship privateer, mounting 16 guns and 220 men.

Dryad, Cork Harbour, Feb. 9. 1798.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 4th instant, at five A. M. Cape Clear N. E. twenty leagues, I captured Le Mars, a stout fast-sailing privateer, from Nantes, pierced for 20 guns, had mounted 12 twelves, 2 eighteens, and 2 twelve pound carronades, with 222 men. Had been out forty-nine days, and not captured any thing. I am, Sir, &c. A. BEAUCLERK.
Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, &c.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 17. 1798.

BREVIET.
Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Aytono, on the half-pay of the 2d foot, to be Colonel in the army.

Lieutenant-Colonel John open, on the half-pay of the 9th foot, to be Colonel in the army.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

The Supplementary Militia Bill received many alterations.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

New writ was ordered for New Malton, vice Lord Milton, now Lord Dorchester.

Kennett and Avon Canal petition was presented.

Macklin's Lottery bill was read a second time.

Mr Sergeant ADAIR stated, that unless the bill was passed before the drawing of the Lottery, Mr Macklin, for whose benefit this bill was intended, would be utterly ruined. He therefore moved that the bill should be committed on Monday next, though it was always usual that a longer space should intervene between the second reading and the Committee upon private bills.—Agreed to.

London.

FEBRUARY 19.

The dispatches received by the Lisbon mail, which arrived on Friday, state—that the Executive Directory has made a formal demand of the Court of Spain for permission to march 50,000 troops through that country for the attack on Portugal, which demand the weak Cabinet of Madrid has complied with, although the consequences are so obvious.

The Council of Madrid did not agree to grant the passage required until after repeated deliberations during four days. One party in the Council was of opinion that there was less danger in the hostilities, which the Directory threatened in case of refusal, than in acceding to the demand of marching Republican troops through the country. But the other party having the greatest preponderance, the measure was carried. Time will shew its consequences.

Five Hamburg mails are now due, and they are very anxiously looked for, as there are several rumours in circulation of an interesting nature, the truth of which cannot be determined till they arrive.

Letters are said to have been received from Vienna of one day later date than those received by the last mail, which state, that just before the setting out of the post, an account had arrived, that the rebellious Pacha of Widdin, having near 20,000 men under his command, had succeeded in his second attempt upon Belgrade, which circumstance had diffused a general panic among the troops sent to oppose him, and that several bodies of them had gone over to the conqueror; that this success of the Turkish insurgents had occasioned an order for the renewal of military preparations at Vienna, and a change on the route of several Austrian regiments on their way to Hungary; that troops of the rebellious Pacha have seized upon a large transport of provisions sent by the Imperialists from Semlen, for the relief of the garrison of Belgrade, having killed and dispersed the party that escorted it; and that the Emperor must assist in quelling this revolution immediately upon his frontiers, or that the effects of it must soon be felt through all the Turkish provinces in Europe.

Another report, also said to be founded upon private advices, states, that the Congress of Raftadt will very shortly break up, the three great continental powers having agreed on their share of plunder in the partition and division of Germany. The Prussian legation at Raftadt is in habits of intimacy with the French Plenipotentiaries, and the best understanding prevails between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna. It is yet a most profound secret, even to our Ministers on the continent, as well as to the Corps Diplomatique in this country, in what manner these three powers have agreed to divide their spoil; but as the King of Prussia has, in conjunction with Denmark, formally declared that he will protect the North of Germany, it is supposed that the port of Hamburg will remain neutral.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | | |
|--|-------|---|----------|
| The Prince of Wales | — | — | 1,10,000 |
| The Duke of York | — | — | 5,000 |
| Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, 100l. each annually during the war. | — | — | — |
| The Duke of Gloucester | — | — | 2,000 |
| Prince William | — | — | 400 |
| Phoenix Fire Office | — | — | 3,000 |
| The Wheelwrights Company | — | — | 100 |
| The Chamber of Exeter | — | — | 300 |
| The Corporation of Derby | — | — | 500 |
| The Corporation of Gloucester | — | — | 500 |
| The Mayor and Corporation of Worcester | — | — | 500 |
| The Bishop of Worcester | — | — | 500 |
| The Dean and Chapter | — | — | 500 |
| The officers and soldiers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery and corps of Captains Commissaries in Great Britain | — | — | 1,500 |
| Sir Pepper Arden | — | — | 4,000 |
| Mr Auf | — | — | 200 |
| Mr Canning | — | — | 300 |
| Mr Hammond | — | — | 1,000 |
| Lord Leicester | — | — | 1,000 |
| Vice Admiral Sir George Bowyer 1000l. exclusive of the Assisted Taxes. | — | — | — |
| Dr Pearce, Dean of Ely, and Master of Jesus College, Cambridge | — | — | 300 |
| The Gentlemen belonging to Mr Dundas's Office | — | — | 40 |
| The Clerks of Messrs. Smith, Kemble, and Co. | — | — | 40 |
| His Majesty's Coachmen, each | — | — | 10 |
| The servants of Mr Charles Long | — | — | 25 15 |
| The two Chamber Keepers of the Duke of Portland's Office, 40l. annually, during the war. | — | — | — |
| Drury Lane Theatre. | — | — | — |
| The Proprietors L. 200 | — | — | — |
| Mrs Crouch | L. 20 | — | — |
| Mrs Jordan | 50 | — | — |
| Mrs Powell | 5 | — | — |
| Mr Wroughton | 20 | — | — |
| Mr Barrymore | 5 | — | — |
| Mr Kemble | 20 | — | — |
| Mr Snell | 5 | — | — |
| Mr Bannister, jun. | 20 | — | — |
| Mr Dignum | 5 | — | — |
| Mr Kelly | 20 | — | — |
| Mr Truman | 5 | — | — |
| The Duke of Gloucester's household. | — | — | 100 |
| The pages | — | — | — |
| The women servants | — | — | 13 13 |
| The livery servants | — | — | 21 |
| Mr Boyd's servants | — | — | 10 10 |
| Mr Dundas's servants | — | — | 44 |
| Mr Rose's servants | — | — | 25 |
| Mr E. P. Salomons | — | — | 1,000 |

Lord Somerville's subscription at the Bank is so highly creditable to him, that we have transcribed it from the books verbatim.

"Lord Somerville gives annually, until the end of the war, the fifth of his clear income, in full confidence that when such a period shall arrive, the people of England will see the good policy of having applied the fifth of all ascertained income to the relief of the Assisted and other taxes, partial in their operation, because they touch not the niggard or the disaffected."

The Duke of Queensberry 5000l. Marquis of Stafford 4000l. Both these in lieu of the Assisted Taxes.

Fifteen hundred pounds, being the first part of a subscription by the officers and persons employed in his Majesty's General Post Office, were paid into the Bank on Saturday.

Dr Fisher, L.L.D. has not only given the whole of the salary annexed to the high and important offices of Commissary to the University of Cambridge, Deputy High Steward, and Assessor to the Vice-Chancellor, but has likewise contributed a fifth part of the emoluments of his very valuable Fellowship of Christ's College, to be continued during the war.

Friday the total amount of the subscriptions paid at the Bank and Royal Exchange was 730,000l.

The subscriptions received at the Bank, amounted on Saturday to about 800,000l.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Lindsey to the command of his Majesty's frigate the Daphne. Captain Wm. Hargood to the command of the Intrepid, of 64 guns, lying at Deal; and Captain George Tripp to the command of the Nassau, of 64 guns, lately commanded by Captain Hargood.

Letters by Friday's mail from Lisbon, dated the 31st ult. are silent respecting the treaty of peace reported, in letters from Paris, to have been concluded between that Court and the French Republic.

Letters received by the above mail from Lisbon state, that Truguet, the French Commissary for marine affairs, is at Cadiz, equipping the Spanish fleet with the utmost despatch.

By the arrival of the Prince of Wales packet, Capt. John Harris, from Lisbon, in twelve days, we learn, that Lord St. Vincent and Sir John Orde were at the latter place; that the following British ships of war were in the Tagus, viz.

| Ville de Paris | Frigates, | Gibraltar | Gorgon |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Principe Royal | Goliath | Serapis | — |
| Hector | Emerald | Dolphin | — |
| Cooliofus | Meleager | L'Aigle | — |
| Majestic | Canal | Mercury | — |
| | Pluto | — | — |

The fleet of British ships under convoy of the following ships of war, would sail for England about the 5th instant.

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| Meleager, | 32 guns, Captain C. Ogle |
| L'Aigle, | 38 — — — C. Tyler |
| Mercury | 28 — — — T. Rogers, and |

The Pluto armed ship, of 24 guns.

It is said to be a very richly laden fleet, having a great quantity of cotton and wines on board for this country.

There was a French national corvette, of 22 guns, brought into Lisbon some days previous to the sailing of the Prince of Wales, taken by a Portuguese frigate, after a short action. The French Captain declared, after he had struck, and was brought on board the Portuguese frigate, that he never would have struck to him, but he really thought, as did all his officers, that it was an English ship of war.

By the Lisbon mail which arrived on Friday, there are letters of the 31st instant, which mention that a Spanish prize had arrived at Lisbon, captured by the Aurora, Captain Digey, on board of which was one of the crew of the Hermione, the ship which had been carried into La Guira, after the murder of the Captain and officers. This seaman will be sent home in irons by the next convoy, which may be hourly expected.

The fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Thomson, anchored on Saturday last in Torbay.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 18.

Yesterday at noon failed his Majesty's frigate Garland for the East Indies, with the several undermentioned ships under her convoy, viz. Exeter, Brunswick, Bombay Castle, Earl Howe, Marquis Cornwallis, and Worcester, East India ships; Britannia, Turnbull, Convict ship; Britannia, Clark, Dianna, Pomona, Moors, Laird, London, and Eliza, whalers and Store ships; and Cannibal, Danish East Indiamen.

Wednesday, at Bath, John Gunnin, Esq. S. F. F. A. Senior Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and Surgeon General to the Army.

Preparations are now making, we understand, in this country, for making a descent, or rather various descents, on the French and Dutch coasts. Those parts where the Republicans have collected, and are constructing vessels for the threatened descent on England, are, it is said, to be the first objects of attack.

The Command of the squadron destined for this service, is, we are informed, to be given to Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, under whose orders a large military force is also to act.

PRIZE MONEY.—Admiral Duncan's share from the victory of October 11. is said to be 70,000l. Each Post Captain will have 800l. and the seamen before the mast, 10l. each.

Sir Thomas Gagecoigne, Lieutenant-Colonel, and

Mr Howard are the only officers who have applied to

resign their situations in the West Riding of York regi-

ment, in consequence of the Duke of Norfolk's dismis-

sal: and their applications have been acquiesced in.

We have no doubt that the march of the French troops

through Spain must lead to a revolution, and that this

is the object of the Directory. Soon will the fate of

Spain afford another example of the line of conduct

that every Government ought to pursue, which is de-

termined to prefer its independence from lawless

plunderers, and the destroyers of civilized society.

On consideration of the various reports of the Finance Committee, the Board of Treasury has determined to adopt the most scrupulous economy in every department of the public expenditure, by abolishing all useless offices as they fall vacant, by inflicting that the officers employed in the several departments should do their own duty; and by enforcing the regular transmis-

sion of the public money to the Exchequer as speedily

as possible after it comes into the hands of the receivers.

A resolution has also been made by the Lords of the

Treasury, that in future no person shall be ap-

pointed to situations in public offices, but such as shall

be approved of by the Commissioners of such offices for

their capacity to the performance of their duties. Gra-

TWO PENNIES IN THE PINT.

In our last, we stated the procedure at a Meeting of the County of Edinburgh, with regard to taking off the duty leviable within this city and neighbourhood upon Ale and Beer, and the proposal of applying to Parliament for supplying this by a tax on the Distilleries.—As this duty exists in many other burghs besides Edinburgh, and as the proposed alteration in the law may probably extend over all these, we subjoin a list of these burghs, with the produce of the duty in each for three years past, and the average, amounting in all to £5471. 8s. 8d. per annum; to indemnify which, Parliament is to be applied to for an adequate allowance from the Distillery Tax.

| PLACE. | Produce in the year ending 1795. | Produce in the year ending 1796. | Produce in the year ending 1797. | Average of those three years. | When expire. |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Edinburgh, | July 5. L. 3403 21 9 | L. 4347 6 8 1 | L. 4754 7 6 1 | L. 4168 8 8 | 1799 |
| Aberbrothwick, | 223 7 3 | 232 17 9 | 220 17 3 | 225 14 1 | 1811 |
| Anstruther Easter, | — | — | — | 22 16 5 | 1800 |
| Borrowstounness, | July 5. 107 0 9 | 86 4 6 | 67 8 3 | 86 17 10 | 1815 |
| Bruntland, | — | — | — | 43 9 7 | 1807 |
| Dalkeith, | July 5. 305 12 11 | 340 6 6 1 | 305 14 4 1 | 314 4 7 1 | 1802 |
| Dunfermline, | July 5. 59 18 7 | 88 10 6 | 95 17 8 | 81 8 12 | 1807 |
| Dundee, | 504 7 6 | 537 12 0 | 532 17 4 1 | 524 18 11 1 | 1803 |
| Glasgow, | Oct. 5. 2284 1 11 | 2300 0 0 | 2300 0 0 | 2428 0 7 4 | 1801 |
| Kello, | — | — | — | 238 10 2 1 | 1806 |
| Kinghorn, | — | — | — | 70 0 1 | 1806 |
| Kirkcaldy, | — | — | — | 96 16 8 | 1812 |
| Montrose, | — | — | — | 88 11 4 | 1801 |
| Mont-Glasgow, | 1796. Jan. 5. 190 2 0 | 1797. Jan. 5. 242 15 0 | 1798. Jan. 5. 261 16 8 | 231 11 2 1 | 1816 |
| | 88 5 6 | 89 2 1 | 88 3 5 | 88 11 4 | 1801 |
| | | | Total, L. 8547 8 8 1 | | |

The same tax extended to Alloa, Dunbar, Dysart, Greenock, Paisley, and Prestonpans, but is now expired.

The Commander in Chief, the General, and Staff officers in North Britain, have Subscribed, in that capacity, and exclusive of affected taxes, 1000l. towards the exigencies of the State.

It must afford the highest degree of satisfaction to the Public in general, and to the friends of their country in particular, to observe with what ardour and alacrity all ranks and classes of people step forward to assist the exigencies of the State during the present important crisis. The following we consider as deserving a particular notice, not only for the loyalty and patriotism it manifests, but from its being also, we believe, the first tender of this kind ever made in North Britain.

(COPY.) Kirkcaldy, Feb. 2d. 1798.

WE the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of His Majesty's 2d Battalion 4th or Breadalbane Fencible Regiment, from gratitude to our Gracious Sovereign, for the many instances of his Royal bounty lately conferred on us, from attachment to our country, and from a determined resolution to preserve inviolate our present most excellent constitution, at the expense of our lives and fortunes, do hereby dedicate to the exigencies of the state, one day's pay each per month, during the continuance of the war, amounting to about 500l. Sterling per annum, whilst on the present establishment, to shew our enemies and their friends our determination to support our King, our country, our liberty, and laws. We have directed our master to transmit one twelfth part of the sum monthly, and we authorise our Commanding Officer to sign these resolutions in name of the battalion, and to present the same to his Excellency General Lord Adam Gordon, Commander in Chief for Scotland.

(Signed) D. CAMPBELL,

Lieut. Col. 2d Bat. 4th Fencibles.

Gen. Lord Adam Gordon, G.C. G.C.

EDINBURGH, FEB. 15. 1798.

SIR,
I am directed, by Field Marshall the Duke of York, to convey to you, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the Second Battalion of the Fourth Fencible Regiment of Infantry, his thanks, for their zeal and loyalty, in subscribing for the defence of their country, one day's pay per month, during the continuance of the war; and to acquaint them, that his Royal Highness will not fail to lay before his Majesty the testimony which they have given of their liberality and their attachment to his person.

I have the honour to be, SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ADAM GORDON, Gen.

Lieut. Col. Campbell, commanding the 2d
Battalion of the 4th Fencible Infantry.

The Lord Advocate has received a letter from a respectable merchant in the town of Greenock, informing him, that the voluntary contribution of the merchants and others of that place amounts already to the very liberal sum of 2655l. 10s. Sterling; and that the subscription is going vigorously forward. This is a noble example.

The Town Council of Dunfermline have voted One Hundred Guineas towards the aid of Government.—The Dunfermline Volunteers have voted Ten Guineas for the same purpose, to be continued annually during their being embodied.

The Magistrates and Town Council of Cupar, Fife, have voted from their funds 200l. to the General Subscription.

The Magistrates of Kirkcudbright 100 guineas; and subscription-paper is open for individuals.

The subscription on account of the ever memorable victory obtained by Lord Howe over the French on the 1st of June, 1794, amounted to 21,700l.

The subscription on account of the victory obtained by Lord St VINCENT over the Spaniards on the 14th of February 1797, amounted to 2400l.

The subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the glorious victory obtained by Lord DUNCAN over the Dutch on the 11th of October 1797, amounted yesterday to 36,000l.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On Tuesday evening, the WHEEL OF FORTUNE was performed at our Theatre. The entire receipts were given in aid of the Voluntary Subscription fund. The audience was composed of the first ranks.

Between the Play and Farce the following Address, written by Mr KEMBLE, was spoken by Mrs KEMBLE in the Character of BRITANNIA :

MY sons, I come, thus clad in burrish'd arms,
For the rude times are fraught with dire alarms;
Fain woud I cast aside my shining spear
And peace invoke to hail the pregnant year;
At early morn rouse the ploughman's toil,
And blets the promise of a fruitful year;
Watch the white canvaos on the swelling tide,
The dimpling wave of ocean covering wide.—
The olive bret woud adorn my face
Than nodding plumes the blazing helmets grace.
But my proud too, flush'd with his plunder'd gains,
Infests my embay, and peace disdains;
In vain hope my children to beguile
To aid his plan'd invasion of our Isle.
Such weak temerity my foul derides,
For whan did Britain nurture parades.
Whilist my proud flag blocks up the fleets of Spain,
Whilist in my ports Batavia's ships remain,
Subdu'd by him, whose deeds of high renown
Gau'd him the honour'd name of CAMPERDOWN.
While even now, urged on by ardent zeal,
All ranks contribute tow'rs the public weal;
Should France ev'n now her desp'rete legions pour,
Favour'd by night, shoudly they profane the shore,
BRITANNIA would disdain her fex's fears,
Whilist thus encirc'd by her Volunteers.
The brave defenders of their native fields,
Who in her right lift forty thousand shields;
Ye valiant brothers, 'tis a glorious cause,
Your wives, your children, and your country's laws;
Who will not cherish their deserv'ds to die,
Oblivion hide his name and infamy.
Not so the hero shall resign his breath,
Who in his country's battle meets his death;
What tho' the braz'n records fade in rust,
What tho' the marble crumble all to dust,
The aged fire his valiant deeds shall quote,
And liping infants prattle them by rote;
The historic sister too record his name,
And future ages emulate his fame.

Monday last, a gentleman somewhat intoxicated, excited a disturbance in the Theatre, by which the performances were interrupted and the audience much incommoded, until he was turned out and taken to the guard-house.—The Magistrates ordered a prosecution to be brought against him, and afterwards the charge being fully substantiated, they fined him in twenty pounds sterling.

The Public have had too much reason to complain of the insults they have received of late, while attending the Theatre; we hope however, that the very proper conduct of the Magistrates, in inflicting exemplary punishments on transgressors, will have the effect of checking such conduct in future; and it may be proper in us to inform that the peace-officers are always in waiting to secure such turbulent spirits.

CARRIAGE HORSES. TO BE SOLD.

A PAIR of very handsome BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, rising fix, thoroughly broke, and very steady in harness. They are stanchly found, and tree of any vice or blemish. Their price is one hundred and twenty guineas. The horses are to be seen on Friday and Saturday next, at John Hay's, Pleasance; and for further particulars apply to Mr Swinton, Queen Street.

EDINBURGH, February 19. 1798.

At a numerous and respectable Meeting, held this day, of the PROPRIETORS of the EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE SOCIETY against Losses by Fire.

Mr ROBERT YOUNG in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously,

That this Society, deeply impressed with a sense of the estimable blessings enjoyed by the subjects of this free and happy country, under its mild and equitable system of Government, and fully convinced, that the prosperous state of the funds of this Society has arisen from the perfect security of property, derived from our excellent Constitution—therefore, they most cheerfully come forward, at this alarming crisis, with a voluntary aid towards the exigencies of the State, and do authorise their Coffer to subscribe ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, to be applied in defence of the country, in terms of the late act of Parliament.

Resolved unanimously,

That the thanks of this Meeting be returned to those Gentlemen who subscribed the Letter to the Directors proposing this Meeting to be called, and the Directors themselves, for their ready compliance with the request, and the shape in which they had brought the matter forward.

Resolved unanimously,

That the thanks of this Meeting be returned to their Friends, for his friendly conducting the business; and that their Resolutions be published in the Edinburgh newspapers.

ROBERT YOUNG, Pres.

JOHN DUNDAS, Secretary.

MEETING OF FIFE FARMERS.

THAT as the Gentlemen of the county have in their General Meeting of the 19th inst. with great propriety named a Committee to receive information from all concerned, as to the causes of the present distress of the Farmers from the want of a market for Grain, and the means that ought to be taken to remove the same.—A General Meeting of the Farmers is to be held within the Town House at Cupar, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday the 1st day of March next, for the purpose of considering and digesting a number of remarks made by individuals on the subject, and taking the opinion of the whole farmers who chuse to attend, how far these are agreeable to fact and experience. And then to name one of their number to wait on the Committee at Edinburgh, with that information and explain the same, that the gentlemen may be fully prepared to make such a representation to Government; as dash hardly fail to enable them to form a proper judgement.

WILLIAM WILSON,
Pres. of the Fife Farming Society.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

From Kinnaird House, near Falkirk, on the 29th or 30th ult. A small Black WATER DOG, with curled hair like wool, and a little white on the breast—answers to the name of Sons Galatas.—Whoever will bring the said Dog to Alloa Tower, Kinnaird House, or to Mr Wordsworth's stables, Edinburgh, will receive a Reward of TWO GUINEAS.

N.B.—Any person in whose custody the Dog may be found after this intimation shall be prosecuted.—The Dog is of a kind uncommon in this country that no person need entertain hopes of being able to conceal him.

A BREWER WANTED.

FOR making good STRONG ALE and SMALL BEER.—A person properly recommended and qualified will meet with immediate employment, and good encouragement.

No need apply but those who can produce proper attestations of their honesty, sobriety, and abilities in the business.

Application may be made to Mr David Stewart, W. St. Edinburgh.

To be SOLD, by public roup, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, near the Cross, Edinburgh, on Friday 23d instant, at 12 o'clock forenoon.

A confounding of Mounted Beds, Feather Beds, and Blankets; Bed & Table Linen; Chins; Silver Plate; a very elegant Sideboard Table, two set of Joining Tables, Mahogany Desks and Drawers, Chairs, Carpets, with a handsome Eight-day Clock, Kitchen Jack, and a great variety of Kitchen Furniture, all as good as new. The goods are to be sold for ready money only.—Great bargains may be expected.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, Auctioneer.

SEA-BATHING, &c.

To be LET furnished for such time as may be agreed upon, MRS CAMPBELL'S HOUSE in the Citadel of Leith, in two separate Lodgings.—The one consisting of eight Rooms, with Coach-houfe and Stable.—The other, of six Rooms, with a Stable;—or the whole may be let together.

Also, the HOUSE of LAVEROCKBANK, near Newhaven, consisting of six Rooms, with a Stable.

And also, a THREE-STALLED STABLE, and COACH-HOUSE, in North James's Street.—Entry at Whitsunday next.

Enquire at Mr Campbell's Chambers, St James's Square.

TO SHIP BUILDERS.

OAK TIMBER, AND PLANK FOR SALE.

ANY Quantity of the best English OAK TIMBER and PLANK for ship building, of all sizes, can be furnished by applying to James Connel at Mr P. Hadaway's, Leith.

To the CREDITORS of

Colonel MACLEAN of Kinlochline.

THE Creditors of Colonel Maclean, or their agents, are requested by the common agent to meet in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse on Monday next, the 26th instant, at two o'clock, to consider, among other matters, of a variety of applications made to the Court for interim warrants.

Edin. Feb. 20. 1798.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Feb. 20 Fisher, Howison, from Kirkwall, goods.

Two Brothers, Robt, from Thurso, do.

Rufell, Raith, from Mohtrife, grain.

Bell and Ann, Abbey, from Dunbar, grain.

Gilmerton, Leslie, from do. malt.

Eiza, Scotland, from Alloa, malt.

Molly and Jessie, Simpson, from Dunbar, grain.

John, Angus, from Hull, clay.

Eight sloops with coal.

SAILED.

Helen, Burton, for Alloa, goods.

Aberdeen and Leith Packet, Wilson, for Aberdeen, do.

Margaret, Brown, for Newcastle, do.

Good Intent, Rattray, for Anstruther, do.

Good Intent, Reid, for Alloa, do.

Berwickshire, Cummings, London, do.

Wind S. W.—Moderate.

CLEARED OUT OF THE CLYDE.

Feb. 15. Concordia, Simpson, St Kitt's, goods.

America, Mc'Kie, Hallifax, do.

Mary, Safford, Chatillon, herring.

Margaret, Currie, Savannah

ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF SCOTLAND
FROM THE
COMMITTEE FOR CONDUCTING THE VOLUNTA-
RY CONTRIBUTION FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE
COUNTRY.

IS ON the moment in which the French Directory broke off F the late Negotiation, on grounds equally unreasonable in themselves, and arrogant and infatuated in the form in which they were stated, it was obvious that they had determined against any Peace with Great Britain; and that they had resolved to strain every nerve, and to use every desperate means which their unbound arbitrary power over their own country affords for the ruin and destruction of ours. But they have not left this design to be gathered from inference or supposition; they have now declared, by solemn addresses and proclamations, that the only object left to be accomplished by the arms of France is the Conquest of Great Britain; they have opened a Loan on the security of its spoils, and have set on foot a subscription for defraying the expence of a descent, which they publicly announce as an attack against the property, the laws, and the constitution of Britain.

In this critical situation, it is obviously the interest as well as the duty of every British subject, to make the most resolute and strenuous exertion in defence of himself, his family, and his country. We do not now contend, as has in former times been the case, for distant conquests; for settlements advantageous to trade; for harbours commodious to navigation: We are now to struggle for our existence as a nation, or for every thing that makes existence valuable; and to this necessity we are driven by the relentless hatred of the enemy, who neither offer nor admit any conditions, or any terms of compromise, on which the contest can be avoided.

For the defence and protection of the country, the most effectual measures have been adopted, and are at present carrying into execution by government. There never was, at any period, nearly so great an armed force on shore, and never (thanks to the noble exertions of our gallant seamen) so decidedly superior, a fleet at sea: But in the prosecution of war, money is as necessary as men; and those fleets and armies which fight in our defence must be paid and provided for by the country they defend. Of this the enemy are abundantly sensible, and that determined ruin which they scruple not to bring on their own commerce and manufactures, to wear us out by the continuance of hostilities, which we must repel at a great and unavoidable expense.

But although the expence be considerable, the sacrifices, when justly considered, are in truth far from being very great. At this moment the nation is more flourishing, in point of agriculture, of manufactures, and of commerce, than at any former period of its history. But its resources must be brought into immediate activity, by means which individuals will sometimes feel as hardships. Loans must be made on unfavourable terms; and to provide funds for the interest of those loans, taxes must be imposed, of which the community, or part of the community, may complain as burthenous. It is clearly very much the interest of the nation (and figures have shewn it undeniably in every newspaper in the kingdom) to limit, at the present time, when interest is so high, those loans as much as possible, by an immediate advance of the capital sum required.—For this purpose, the late measure of an assessment, on each person's income, as far as an estimate of that income could be formed by the best rule of judging to which Government could resort, was adopted; but, in order not to press hard upon the less opulent classes of the people, limitations and exceptions were introduced into this plan, which will probably occasion a considerable diminution of the sum it was calculated to produce. It must be obvious also, that some of the richer classes, and of those most able to afford a contribution to the exigencies of the State, cannot be affected by this mode of assessment, which could only be proportioned to a species of income or expenditure seen or capable of estimation by the Public. Of this description are men of large monied capitals, without families, or in situations which do not occasion, or lead to, an expence in living nearly adequate to their fortunes.

These and other considerations have induced Government to propose a voluntary subscription in aid of the fund to be raised by the new assessment; which will give an opportunity to those who, by the plan of that assessment, pay very small sums, or sums very inadequate to their incomes, to come forward with a voluntary contribution, at present so essential and necessary to the interest, the honour, the safety, and the political existence, of the state. This measure has been justly termed a small premium of insurance, to secure the whole of our remaining property. The rich and opulent are therefore more particularly interested in it.

But it is not from the rich only that such contributions may be expected. Persons of every station and condition, we are confident, will readily come forward in aid of this measure, as their ability and circumstances may allow. As the danger is general, so will be the desire to contribute to repel it; and those whom the projected invasion of the enemy would plunder or the produce of their farms, or the favours of their trade, nay, from whom it would cut off the very enjoyments by which their bread and the subsistence of their families are earned, will cheerfully part with a certain portion of that produce, or of those favours, to secure the quiet and peaceful enjoyment of the remainder. Persons in the lower and more laborious situations of life, which do not admit of their present contribution in money, will have an opportunity, in case of an actual invasion, of aiding their country, not less effectually, by their personal services and labour, which the public funds will compensate, which the public gratitude will reward and honour.

It were, however, to think very inadequately of the danger which the present measure is calculated to afford the means of repelling, to consider it merely as one menacing property or a deprivation of comforts. The invasion of an enemy always carries horrors along with it infinitely beyond what those terms express. But in the invasion of such an enemy, and so implacable and determined as ours, we need not affix the imagination to conceive the devastation, the cruelty, and the outrage which it would let loose upon every class and description of people. If the labourer or the cottager should flatter himself, that he is safe in the lowliness of his station, and that his poverty is his protection, he is ignorant of that misery which the hostile attacks of France have brought upon every nation which they have invaded: he knows not that it is the inevitable consequence of such invasion, that the poor man's cottage must burn in the same fire that consumes the house and the barns of his landlord and more opulent neighbours! that brutal violation awaits the wife of his bosom, and that even his innocent infants may perish by the sword or in the flames!—if it is possible to conceive any man so selfish, so inhuman as to overlook these considerations, let him recollect his own personal share of the danger; let him remember, that in every country which has suffered from the arms of France, the inhabitants, without distinction, have been dragged by tyrannical requisition into the ranks of the invading army; and that their lives, as well as liberty, are held at the will of their unfeeling conquerors.

Whether the exertions of a nation are to be proportioned to the evils she has reason to fear, or to the blessings the must with preference, this country may surely be expected, at the present crisis, to make those of the most strenuous and determined sort. There needs not any comparison with other countries or other governments, to perceive the many advantages which Britain enjoys as a nation, which Britons enjoy as individuals. National independence, and private liberty, the sources of public and private prosperity—perfect security to our property, and freedom to our persons—mild and salutary laws, executed and enforced with an inviolable regard to the rights and safety of individuals—the highest encouragements and rewards to honest industry, through the whole body of the people, to which every advancement in wealth, in honour, or in station, is open—these are the peculiar blessings of which this country is in possession, of which all its inhabitants partake. And shall we not exert ourselves, every one, of whatever station or condition, to retain the possession of them, to defend them against the attacks of those who would wrench them from us, and who would give in their stead, our property to requisition or pillage, our persons to imprisonment, our lives to the guillotine? Such has been the fate of countries which they pretended, according to their expression, to fraternize. What then must we expect, against whom they declared the most relentless and vindictive war; of whom they have pronounced France to be so much the determined and irreconcileable foe, as that “France and Britain cannot exist together.”

But it is not of temporal possessions or worldly blessings alone that the enemy with whom we contend would deprive the countries they subdue. They war not only with the indepen-

dence of nations, the property and the safety of men, but with the worship of God! They have overturned in their own country, and would overturn in every country where their arms should be victorious, Christianity, religion, all belief of a Deity! They would strike out from the minds of men all the restraint, and all the rewards of religion! They have shut the churches against devotion, they have sealed the tomb against hope! They would tear from the bosom of affliction all the support and consolation which the sense of a God, to succour and to comfort, can, in many cases, alone afford! They would cut off, from the various sufferings of humanity, that blessed prospect of a future state, which enables a good man patiently to endure them; which cheers the heart of poverty, which smooths the pillow of sickness, which clothe the eyes of the dying in peace!

When we fully consider the importance of that measure which is to provide a defence for blessings of such deep concern, either in a temporal or religious point of view, it is confidently hoped, that, with the promotion of such a measure, no party considerations will be allowed to interfere. The present is no question of party, no contest in the rivalship of power, no struggle for the possession of place; the Country itself is at stake; and if it were the extreme of folly, as well as of want of virtue, to allow political or personal animosity to prevent those exertions which are to save it from one common and general ruin. The enemy, we may know from the experience of other countries, make no distinction. They acknowledge none of that partiality in practice which sometimes, in order to blind and mislead the discontented in other countries, they hold forth in their declarations. In the districts which they conquer, they involve in one common destruction every inhabitant of every rank and condition whether friend or foe. They affect to make war only against governments; but, in reality, it is against the happiness of the people. The equality they introduce is but an equality of wretchedness; the liberty they pretend to plant is only anarchy and misrule; a state not so much exempted from the restraints, as deprived of all the protection and comforts of law and government.

It has been an objection made to the present measure, even by some who heartily approve of the general principle of contributing voluntary aid towards the exigencies of the state in this crisis of national danger, that such party and private considerations as we have mentioned, may induce a certain portion of the people to withhold their contributions; so that the measure now proposed will become in fact a tax on those alone with whom such motives have no place, leaving exempt others of a different description. But what motives can there exist that should prevent any man from now coming forward in defence of the country to which all belong, or those blessings which all enjoy, and to avert the evils which impend over all, from the attempt of an ambitious, infatuated, and implacable foe? We believe there are few, very few indeed, so lost to a sense of their own interest and honour, as well as the interest and honour of their country, as to hold back from this measure on any grounds of party or political resentment. But if, unfortunately, there are more persons of this description than a good or wise man can believe to exist, that circumstance only doubles and enhances our obligation to supply the shameful sacrifice which such a desertion of their own and their country's cause would occasion. If we fail in this important contest, of what value is that property which we thus niggardly withhold? if we prevail in the glorious struggle, what man will say that we have bought our blessings at too dear a price?

It is to be remembered, that the sacrifices, if they can be called such, for which we plead, are only of a temporary nature. The enemy stand as much in need of peace as ourselves; but they make a desperate effort with the hopes of intimidating those whom they have in vain attempted to subdue, of damping exertions of which they know the power. By a strenuous application of our public and private resources at this moment, we have every reason to hope for a peace at no very distant period; a peace which, if we have courage and virtue to maintain a position that may procure it on just and honourable terms, will, in all probability, place this country in a situation of unexampled prosperity; a prosperity which, as far as human things may aspire to permanency, bids fair to be permanent, because of a nature which other countries have no grounds either to envy or to fear. The aggrandizement of an ambitious and conquering power, such as France, is built on the ruins of other nations; the prosperity of Britain, founded on her commerce, her arts, and her manufactures, courts for these ends, and therefore necessarily promotes the general prosperity and happiness of Europe.

In the above plain and short exposition, this matter is stated on the ground of mere interest and expediency. But, if it shall be allowed to appeal to British feeling and British honour, what powerful incitements do not they hold forth to the adoption of this measure? Will the people of Scotland, a nation ever distinguished for the vigour and energy with which they have struggled for their Independence, and resisted every attempt to enslave their country; will they bear to have it supposed, that, like Holland, Sardinia, and Genoa, Great Britain shall submit to bow the knee to France; to put on tamely the shackles she chuses to impose; to harter, like leis happy states, our Laws, our Constitution, our Liberties, our Religion, for the arbitrary oppression, the systematic tyranny, the fanguine and destructive anarchy, the profligate and hopeless atheism, which in every country that they have either subdued or fraternized, which, even in the bosom of their own country, the rulers of France have encouraged or established? Will they endure the supposition, that Britons could meanly grudge a pittance of that wealth which the blessings of a happy Government and Constitution have diffused among them, in order to prefer those blessings, to secure the independence and freedom of their country, to maintain the happiness, the virtue, and the religion of Mankind?

Signed, by appointment of the Committee,

BUCCLEUCH,
Lord Lieutenant of Mid Lothian.
T. ELDER,
Lord Provost and Lieutenant of the City of Edinburgh.

LIST OF PACKAGES UNCLAIMED,

SAVED from the WRECK of the THREE FRIENDS of Leith, at Tarbert, on the 22d November 1797, lying with Mr Thomas Rose, Dundall, by Tain, to whom the owners may apply.

Directions.

- 3 Pieces Linen.
- 1 Custard Standard.
- 1 Crate Brown Ware.
- 7 Pairs Cards.
- 3 Sack Flour.
- 2 Casks Broken Glass.
- 1 Shattered Tea Chest.
- 2 Boxes.
- 6 Kits Butter.
- 1 Parcel Old Copper.
- 1 Mattred Parcel.
- 1 Large Looking Glass.
- 2 Casks.
- 1 Small Piece Harness.
- 1 Box.
- 1 Box.—To go by a Berwick Smack.
- 1 Box.
- Mrs Waddell.
- Aberdeen.
- Sir H. Dalrymple.
- H. Bremer.

P. S.—Thomas Thomson, late master of the above sloop, informs us, that the most of the goods on board were all saved chiefly owing to the timely assistance of Donald McLod, Esq. of Geanies, Sheriff-depute of the county, who no sooner heard of the accident, than he went in person, accompanied with the Volunteer corps under his command, and remained for the protection of the property, till all was got ashore that could be saved: for which conduct the owners of the Sloop, and all others concerned, feel themselves much indebted.

ROUP OF CUT WOOD IN MID LOTHIAN.

There is to be Sold by public roup, at Crichton, about ten miles south from Edinburgh by the Dalkeith road, upon Thursday the 1st day of March next, and the following days,

A LARGE Assortment of EXCELLENT TIMBER al-

ready cut down, consisting of Ash, Elm, Beech, Plane, Lime, &c. and for accommodation of purchasers, will be exposed in great variety of lots, and credit will be given.

The greater part of this wood being of the very best quality, and remarkably full grown, is peculiarly adapted for the purposes of upholsterers, cabinet-makers, coach-makers, and cartwrights.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock each day. William Rannie, park keeper at Crichton, will shew the wood.

STOCK OF THE BANK OF SCOTLAND.
TEN SHARES to be SOLD by private bargain.—Apply to Andrew Stewart, jun. W. S.

Not to be repeated.

GRASS TO LET.

THE GRASS PARCELS of JOHNSONBURN will be Let by public roup upon Saturday the 26th day of March next, at ten o'clock forenoon, at the house of Johnsonburn.

SALE OF HOUSE IN CANONGATE.

To be Sold by public auction, within the Exchange Coffeeshouse, on Wednesday the 7th March next, at 12 o'clock noon,

THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the first storey of a fore tenement of land, entering from the Planeflow Close, Canongate, consisting of four rooms, and a kitchen, with cellar, and other conveniences.

The house may be seen at any time, by applying at Mr Millroy's shop, top of the close; and Mr Bowes, W. S., whose hands the articles of roup and title deeds of the subjects may be seen, will inform as to further particulars.

SALE OF HOUSES, YARDS, AND FEU-DUTIES,

In the neighbourhood of the Grange Toll.

There will be exposed to public roup, upon Wednesday the 21st of March 1798, within John's Coffeeshope, at one o'clock afternoon, by John Home, trustee for Charles Groat and his Creditors, to be entered to at Whitunday next,

THE HOUSES and YARDS at Newington, in the neighbourhood of the Grange Toll, and vicinity of Edinburgh, late the property of the said Charles Groat, now occupied by him and his father, John McGillan, James McMillan, and Alexander Thomson, the present tenants.

The premises are liable only in £1. 14s. 6d. of public burdens, and yield, even in their present state, £1. 15s. 7d. of yearly rent; which, by a small judicious expence in outfitting the premises, and erecting additional buildings, would considerably increase. They will be exposed; for the encouragement of offerers, at 210l. being less than fourteen years purchase of their present rent.

There will be sold at the same time, in the same or a different lot,

The SUPERIORITY, Duties, and CASUALTIES of the contiguous Houses, the property of David Gibson, paying 4s. of yearly feu, which, for the encouragement of bidders, will be exposed at 4s. or twenty years purchase of the feu-duty alone.

For particular inquiry at Mcfarlane Home and Renton, No. 6. South St David Street, or at Charles Groat at Newington, who will point out the boundaries.

The Creditors of Charles Groat are requested forthwith to lodge with the trustee their grounds of debt and diligence, with oaths upon the verity, and claims against his estate.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUNP,

In the Royal Exchange Coffeeshope, Edinburgh, on Monday 5th March, betwixt the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THAT LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOUSE, north side of the Canongate, with coach-house and stable, having separate entries by the back of the Canongate, and also by the Shoemaker's Close from the street, with a large AREA in front and behind, neatly inclosed by stone walls and railing, as lately possessed by Mrs Macleod of Macleod; and access may be had to the house immediately after the sale.

The house is substantially built, and well finished not many years ago, and sufficient for the accommodation of a genteel family, consisting of a sunk floor, handsome dining-rooms and drawing-rooms on the first floor, with suitable bed-rooms on the second floor, and garrets properly fitted up for servants.

For further particulars application may be made to Mr Macdonald, W. S. Prince's Street; and a servant at the house will shew the same.

AREA FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeeshope, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of March next, between the hours of two and three afternoon,

THAT Large AREA in St. James's Square, Edinburgh, situated on the east side, and consisting of upwards of two feet in front. The foundation is already dug out, and there are cellars erected along the front.

For further particulars application may be made to George Tod writer, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain for the whole or any part, before the day of sale.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO BE LET.

To be LET furnished or unfurnished, for such term of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday next,

A HOUSE about 24 miles westward from Edinburgh, fit to accommodate a large family, with a Garden of two acres, Stables, Coach-house, &c.

The occupier can be accommodated with a considerable quantity of ground.—Application may be made to Mr Brewster, Merchant Street.

BELTON, EAST LOTHIAN.

To be Let for such a number of years as can be agreed on, from Whitunday 1798.

THE MANSION HOUSE of BELTON, with the offices, gardens, orchards, pigeon-house, and ten acres of Land. Also the Farm, as in the possession of the late Mr Hay, which consists of about 100 Scots acres of land, of the best quality. The premises are about two miles south-west of Dunbar, completely inclosed, and the land in the greatest heart.

The houses and the farm will be let either separately or together.

Likewise to be Let, the Sheep Farm of RELTONDOD, in Lammermuir.

The mansion house is furnished, large, and fit to accommodate a genteel family. The garden remarkably early, and well stocked with fruit trees, and the pigeon-house is double, and very productive.

Proposals will be received by James Hay, writer to the figure, who will give any information wanted. And John Angus, overseer at Belton, will shew the premises.

PUBLIC-HOUSE AND LAND TO LET.

To be Let and entered to at Whitunday next 1798, THAT Commodious PUBLIC-HOUSE and Offices, with LAND adjoining, at Elvanfoot, in the county of Lanark, situated on the great road from Glasgow to London.

For further particulars apply to Andrew McWhinnie, writer in Edinburgh, William McCaw in Newton Douglas, or Robert Hope at Newton by Elvanfoot.

INN TO LET.

THE Duke of Argyll, not with a view to profit, but to accommodate the Public, has built a complete new Inn at ARDINCAPLE in Dumbartonshire, which he will LET upon the most liberal terms.

The Inn is situated ten miles beyond Dumbarton, and fifteen from Arochar, both easy stages on the road to Inveraray. It is within an hour's ride of Lochlomond, is in view of Greenock and Port Glasgow, from which it will have many visitors in summer, and it is within one mile of Helenburn, a well frequented bathing quarter. An extensive FARM, at moderate rent, will be Let with the Inn, if desired; and every other reasonable encouragement may be